

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1922. 2—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2872.

EASTER

WITHOUT respect of creed or state of the weather Honolulu worshipped Sunday in such masses that there was not an empty seat in cathedral or church. From every pulpit praise for the Risen Lord, from every choir loft the strains of a jubilate joined to make the service one of the heart and lift the multitudes within the hearing of preacher and chorister out of self into unison with the glad spirit of the Easter.

It was not essentially an Hawaiian Easter Sunday for there were wet clouds overhead, gray tints showed everywhere, except in the congregations, for even the threats of leaden skies could not prevent a holiday appearance of the people. The throngs of women that turned out from early mass to even song were clad in the brightest gowns and hats and the interiors of the churches were decorated by individual finery.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.

The interior of Central Union church was an animated sight yesterday morning at the 11 o'clock service, with the auditorium and gallery crowded to the utmost and with beautiful platform and choir decorations. A fringe of maroon-hued flowers around the quarter circle of the platform made a pretty foreground for an artistic arrangement of greens which partially concealed the choir rail. A cross of white blossoms and feathery ferns occupied a prominent place, while on another side was an inverted papaya tree against which a number of lilies were placed with charming decorative effect. An augmented choir occupied the entire loft and the special selections rendered by it were, perhaps, the finest that have ever been given in the church. The blending of voices produced a veritable floor of sacred melody, and the soloists and the new church quartet gave their selections in a most pleasing manner.

SALVATION ARMY.

Major Wood was in charge of the Easter service in the Salvation Army Hall last evening. It was of the usual hearty spontaneous character and in spite of the bad weather was well attended. The Major, during the course of the meeting, made two announcements of particular interest to the Army folks and their friends. The first was that the Army's Annual Self Denial week commences next Sunday and the second was that by the last steamer he had received word that Colonel French, the leader of the forces on the Pacific slope, was expected on the "Alameda" and would have charge of the service next Sunday night when this special effort

was to be inaugurated. Last year the local corps had raised \$383 which was splendid and only beaten on the Coast by Portland, Oakland and Seattle while it stood twelfth in the whole U. S. A. This year he expected they would do even better. The proceeds will, as usual, be divided between the local needs and the Army's International Missionary funds.

The Major and his aides are looking forward to the visit of Colonel French with much interest. It is the intention of the Colonel to visit Maui and Hawaii, which islands he was prevented from visiting when he was here last July. One week will be spent on Maui visiting and inspecting the Army posts in the different places, Wailuku, Lahaina, Waihee, Hamakua, etc.; nine or ten days will be occupied in Hilo and thereabouts.

WITH THE PLUMED KNIGHTS.

When the storm-clouds darkly lower
On our pathway dark and fell,
Knights heroic will not cower,
Cheered by thee, Emanuel.

With these martial words sung lustily to the accompaniment of the pealing organ, the special divine services of the Knights Templar of Honolulu Commandery in Central Union Church yesterday afternoon came to an end. The Christian custom which has been followed by the defenders of the cross for centuries, was renewed yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock when the sir knights, forty strong, with plumed chapeaus, in the full uniform dress of the order with baldric, cross-chained swords and balts, marched in solemn state from the steeple to the church edifice. Their martial appearance upon the streets brought none but favorable comments

PALI WINDS WOULD SUPPLY HONOLULU WITH CHEAP POWER

San Francisco, March 19, 1922.

EDITOR ADVERTISER:—In an article which appears in the March 5th issue of the Scientific American, the use of wind power in Chicago is suggestive of the vast wind power of upper Nuuanu, over the Pali, in securing cheap power for pumping and manufacturing, as well as heating for cooking purposes in Honolulu.

Prof. F. H. Head, before the students of "Commerce and Administration," in Chicago, declares that it is perfectly feasible to use the air movements around and above the city for the charging of storage batteries. He presented a carefully compiled table of the windmill efficiencies, secured by a chain of mills around the city, and apparently proved his proposition.

At about the same time Prof. F. Thede took out a patent for using the same wind power for compressing air, which could be used for nearly the same purposes.

The suggestion of the use of wind naturally directs our attention to the vast force of the winds, as they drive through the gorge of the Pali. Few places in the world present such a natural conformation, by which the winds are, in a way, concentrated, and can be so readily made available. The situation is such that the mills can be erected and adjusted with small expense, and in many places, across the face of the gorge.

A preliminary experiment with a recording windmill gauge should, in the course of one year, determine the constancy and force of the wind, and its value in the running of dynamos. The number of windless days can be easily determined, as well as the aggregate force of these swift and howling blasts which ought to be in a better business than that of blowing off hats and lifting carriages.

It goes without saying that until Honolulu has cheap power for all purposes, it must remain an inferior place. Paganini, the great violinist played one of his best tunes on one string, and when that snapped, the music was over. Hawaii snaps her tune of commercial prosperity on one sugar string, and if that also snaps, there will be more or less desolation and anguish.

If it is possible to harness into use the wind power of Chicago, it is certainly possible to tame and break in the terrible force of the wild winds of the Pali, and in a measure solve the problem of cheap power in Honolulu. An inexpensive experiment will determine the value of the suggestion.

W. N. ARMSTRONG.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

THE Easter services at St. Andrew's cathedral were of unusual interest in character, as it was the last Sunday of the Anglican church in Hawaii, the transfer to the American Episcopal church taking place on Tuesday, April 1st. The enlarging of the chancel has made a decided improvement. New choir seats have been put in and were used yesterday for the first time. The decorations were confined to the chancel and consisted of vases of callas placed on the altar.

The first service was in Hawaiian, at 6 o'clock, being a celebration of Holy Communion. An hour later there was a full choral celebration of the Communion, in which Bishop Willis and the Revs. Dean Kiteat and Fitz took part. Quite a large number were present, including many members of the second congregation. The music was rendered by the surpliced choir of men and boys with Wray Taylor at the organ. During the celebration Handel's "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth" and other appropriate music from the Messiah was played on the organ.

At half past ten o'clock the regular morning service took place, at which a very large congregation was present.

Among those noticed present were: Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole, British Consul Hoare and Miss Hoare, T. Clive Davies and wife, W. R. Casle, Jr., Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Hon. W. H. Wright and many members of the second congregation. The Right Rev. Bishop W. F. Nichols of California sat in the Bishop's throne in the chancel. The Rev. Dr. Jenner was also present. The service opened with a festal march on the organ, the proper psalms were sung, and also the special Easter hymns. The service throughout was very bright. The Bishop of Honolulu preached the sermon, his last one under the English jurisdiction.

THE CONCLUDING SERVICE.

Following this service was another celebration of the Holy Communion, at which Bishop Nichols was celebrant, assisted by Dean Kiteat. There was a large number of communicants. Another service in the evening brought the festival of Easter to a close.

On Tuesday morning, it was announced, there will be morning prayer at 10:30, followed by a formal transfer of jurisdiction of the Anglican church to the American Episcopal church, represented by the Right Rev. Bishop W. F. Nichols of California. Holy Communion will be celebrated at the close of the service.

for their bearing from those gathered to watch the knights.

The sir knights were under the command of Eminent Sir Norman E. Gedge, Commander; Sir Samuel L. Rumsey, Generalissimo; Sir Henry C. Morton, Captain-General; Prelate W. H. Wright; Senior Warden K. R. G. Wallace, Junior Warden C. S. Hall, Recorder J. D. Tucker; Treasurer David Dayton; Standard Bearer M. T. Lyons; Sword Bearer H. C. Pfeuger; Warder F. J. Amweg and Esquire Theo. Hoffmann.

At the main entrance to the church the knights divided, one file going down the Waikiki aisle and the other down the Ewa aisle, occupying the two front rows, with the officers in the central part. At the word of the commander, the knights were seated. Orders were given for rising, sitting or kneeling, whenever the ritual made such requirements necessary. The pulpit platform and choir loft were beautifully decorated for Easter and formed a splendid background for the well uniformed knights. A special choir composed of Mrs. Otis, soprano, Mrs. G. M. Whitney, contralto, Mr. Elston, tenor, and Mr. I. S. Dillingham, basso, furnished beautiful music for the services. Mrs. J. T. McDonald singing the offertory solo, with A. B. Ingalls as organist. Owing to indisposition, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh was not able to be present to fill the office of acting prelate, and his place was filled by Rev. W. M. Kincaid, pastor of Central Union Church.

The services opened with the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," followed by the Lord's Prayer and the alternate reading of Psalm CXVIII by the prelate and knights. The Magnificat was well rendered by the choir. The two lessons for the day were the words of the Apostle and Evangelist St. John in the twentieth chapter, first verse. During the chanting of the Magnificat the audience, as well as the knights, stood.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

There were a number of special services in the Catholic Cathedral yesterday, and from early morning until after night had fallen, crowds came and went through the church doors. The interior of the great edifice was beautifully arranged for the Easter festival, and masses of flowers and green things were used to adorn the chancel and shrines. The music rendered was of an impressive character. The solemn grandeur of the chants and the inspiring choruses of the Easter-tide were given by an augmented choir. Father Valentin's rich, sonorous voice rose and swelled in the selections which required his vocalization, and throughout he was well assisted by the choir which he had trained. Princess Kawananakoa and Miss Alice Campbell contributed to the music of the day. There were sermons in Hawaiian, Portuguese and English. The Bishop personally officiated at the morning mass.

WANT NEW COURT HOUSE

Makawao Building Leaks Like a Sieve.

MAUI, March 28.—Last Saturday, the 2nd, Fred Gannett, of Honolulu, by direction of Superintendent of Public Works Boyd, visited the Makawao court house for the purpose of seeing what repairs are necessary. The old building, beaten by the storms of thirty years and more, is very bad condition. The roof leaks everywhere, and the rain drives through the tongue-and-groove walls as if they were paper. A mere shell of a building, as the court house is, rotted by the heavy winter rains of a score of years or more, becomes finally almost like a sieve.

Gannett is to return in about two weeks and do what repairing he is able; but what Makawao should have is a new court house complete. Nothing elegant or ornate is asked for, but something substantial and rain-proof, the walls to be protected with clapboards or weather boarding, and the interior to be fitted with good narrow tongue and groove with hardwood finish on walls, ceilings and floors. The Makawao road board could make good use of the old buildings by utilizing the lumber in constructing a storehouse for their road machinery and tools.

Gannett has recently repaired the Hana landing or wharf, which was washed away by the great storm of the first of the month.

NEW SUGAR SCHEME.

Recently an effort has been made to start a new sugar plantation at Nahuiku without any connection with the old Nahuiku Sugar Co. A well-known Wailuku resident is the ostensible head of the enterprise, and he has been promised financial backing by Honolulu capitalists in case that control of 2000 acres of land either by lease or purchase can be obtained.

This control would preclude the establishment of another plantation at Nahuiku.

The success or failure of the plan will be known within a few weeks. In case of a successful issue a mill will be immediately constructed. It is perhaps superfluous to remark that the scarcity and high price of labor, the prevailing stringency in money matters and the general "hard times" are against the proposition, but otherwise everything is favorable for a new Nahuiku sugar plantation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Friday evening, April 4th, Maunaloa Seminary girls give a concert for the benefit of the school.

The March meeting of the Makawao Literary Society is given up.

At Pauwela, the equinoctial storm completely wrecked the bridge across the government road, washed away the culverts, including two pieces of 30-inch pipe each 20 feet long. At Huala several strong culverts were washed out.

On the 24th congratulations were offered Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Nicolli of Hamakua upon birth of a baby boy.

So far during the month of March Hana has had a rainfall of more than fifty inches and Makawao more than forty inches.

Weather during the past week has been either rainy or very cloudy.

FURTHER NEWS OF VALLEY ISLE

WAILUKU, Maui, March 28.—The News says:

Thursday, April 17, has been selected as the date for the dedication of Aloha Lodge No. 3, K. of P.

The building is now practically finished, and as soon as some interior decorating, floor polish, etc., is completed, it will be turned over to the lodge. According to the original estimates, the cost of the Fythian Hall was to be about \$6,000, but when completed and furnished the entire cost will be about \$9,000. The result is that Aloha Lodge No. 3, will probably be able to boast of having the most commodious and sumptuously fitted Castle Hall on the Islands and the best of it is that they own the building and grounds in fee simple.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the dedication exercises. District Deputy Supreme Chancellor Dr. A. N. Sinclair, of Honolulu, with delegations from Oahu Nos. 1 and Myrtle No. 2, of Honolulu, will be in attendance. Past Chancellor Hons. of Aloha Lodge, chairman of the dedication committee, has also issued invitations to Hilo No. 7 and Maile No. 4 of Hawaii to send delegations, and it is hoped that some of the brothers from Hawaii will be present.

District Deputy Sinclair, assisted by other Supreme officers, will conduct the dedication ceremonies, which will be public, save for the preliminary opening exercises.

A large number of invitations will be issued and the event will doubtless attract a large and distinguished assemblage. The doors of the lodge room will be thrown open to the invited guests at 8 p. m., but those who come earlier will find pleasant reception rooms for their use, before the exercises begin.

At the close of the dedication ceremonies, the floor will be cleared, and a grand ball will follow, with an elegant supper at midnight.

A visit of the government band to Maui has been expected, and Past Chancellor Hons wrote a personal letter to Governor Dole, strongly urging that the band be allowed to come, and suggesting that as the event of the dedication will be a memorable one, the visit of the band be timed to reach here for the dedication.

The matter was referred to the Council, but no action was taken, and it is feared that scarcity of funds will preclude their coming, which is sincerely to be regretted, as no more auspicious time for their visit could have been selected.

On the evening of the dedication, wires will be laid from Wailuku Mill to the hall, which will be lit up with electric light, for which purpose 5 fifty candle power lamps will be used.

THE HULLS MILL, A WYSTER

After a long and important delay, the mill of the Haula plantation has been completed and today (Monday) the first stock of cane was put into the mill for the purpose of testing it. The mill was specially built for the purpose, and was in perfect condition for the purpose of the Haula plantation.

The mill is an entirely new mill, built by the Haula plantation, and is the best modern sugar-mill machinery, which is quite an improvement compared with the mill of the old Haula plantation, which consisted of old fashioned machinery, with one set of rollers, one vacuum pan and no triple effects.

The cane will be conveyed to the mill by means of mule carts and horses.

The plantation, having both the old and new mill, and a modern mill, undoubtedly promises well, even though the plantation has lost its first crop, and practically the second, but had it not been for the economical principles of Mr. W. S. Atkins, the manager, and Mr. T. Atkins, the headowner, the plantation undoubtedly would have gone to ruin.

Among those present were Mr. A. A. Warner, of the Kilby Manufacturing Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, which firm furnished much of the mill machinery; Mr. K. S. Gledhill, manager of Haula plantation, and others, all of whom expressed much approval of the successful work of the mill.

A NEW DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Captain William Saffery of the Wailuku police has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of Wailuku, to succeed Deputy Sheriff Hayselden who recently resigned. His commission having arrived last week, Mr. Saffery made a very efficient captain of police, and will doubtless give as good satisfaction to his new position.

No definite selection of Mr. Saffery's successor as captain of police, has yet been made, but it is stated on good authority that the position will be offered to Mr. Edw. Rogers, former clerk of the District Court, in case his health will permit of his accepting. At present, however, Mr. Rogers is in Honolulu for his health, and it is not known whether he will be able to accept. He would make a first class captain of police, if he recovers sufficiently to accept the appointment.

MONDAY NIGHT'S STORM.

A heavy rainstorm, which developed into almost a cloud burst, occurred at Wailuku on last Monday night, the principal force of which was spent in the valley, mauka of town.

The storm was heaviest about nine p. m. and by midnight Wailuku river was at its highest point for years. Nearly all of the head-gates of the irrigating ditches were washed out, and considerable damage was done to the rice and taro patches. A portion of Judge Kahua's taro land adjacent to the stream was washed away, but fortunately he had just taken off the taro. A number of Chinese stores on lower Market street were flooded, but no particular harm was done. The rock dam built to protect the Wailuku plantation tunnel was washed out, and a heavy current of water made its way along the open cut.

Several families in the valley adjoining the river were compelled to leave their homes during the night, carrying what they could of their household effects.

All business interests in Wailuku feel the depressing effect of the continuous storms on Maui.

The prevailing storm has practically tied up plantation work and all other business for the past two days.

Judge Kahua received per the "Hyades" from the coast a pot machine to be used in the manufacture of palm. It is a hand machine, but can be operated by power. Mr. W. E. Bal will put the machine together.

For several years past, central Maui has had less rain than usual, and the plantations have suffered from drought, but this winter has proved a wet one, and the recent heavy spring rains are worth money.

The test seed potatoes brought to Maui by Mr. Sedgwick were all planted at Makawao, and arrangements have been made to cultivate them properly. The results of the experiment will be watched with interest.

There is every evidence to show that Wailuku will start up on a new growth as soon as the rainy weather is over. This will not be a boom, but simply a movement to supply the demand for suitable business houses for new business which is coming to Wailuku as well as residences for many who would have located in Wailuku if residences were to be had.

Maui extends congratulations to gallant Charley Chillingworth for his capture of the notorious desperado and burglar Woods, but at the same time there is another and pathetic side to the case. While he doubtless deserves severe punishment for his crime, yet punishment by imprisonment for life on a plea of guilty was well calculated to drive all human feeling from his breast and render him the untamed animal which he now is.

WATER WRECKS HOMES ON KAUAI

The W. G. Hall arrived from Nawiliwili about 3 a. m. yesterday with 4202 bags of sugar, 37 bundles of hides, 2 barrels of tallow, 70 bags of rice, 32 packages of sundries and 6 bags of silver.

The following sugar was on Kauai when the steamer left: K. S. M., 2800; Mak., 5250; G. and R., 5562; M. B., 15,000; K. P., 1800; K. S. Co., 5000; total, 33,112 bags.

The Mikahala was at Makawao and will load 3 R. sugar today. The ship Emily F. Whitney was at Makawao and had 27,000 bags of sugar aboard. She is expected to finish loading tomorrow. The schooner Rosamond had loaded 21,000 bags of sugar at Elele and will probably complete her cargo tomorrow.

The Hall brought news of a great rainfall on Kauai last week which did considerable damage. At Grove Farm eighteen inches of rain have fallen this month, more than has fallen in any one month since the rain record was first kept eighteen years ago. Last Thursday night the bridge at Anahola was carried away to the sea beach. A couple of houses at Kealia were also swept away by the flood but no lives were lost, the same evening.

A cloudburst at Waimea flooded the whole valley and a Japanese living in a shack at the mouth of the river was washed away and drowned.

There would undoubtedly have been a greater loss of life had not a Chinaman given warning to the colony of Japanese living on the river bank that the water was coming down.

At Kaapa a house occupied by a Portuguese was carried out to sea and with it \$600 in gold, the property of the tenant, who had hidden it in one of the rooms.

ANOTHER KAMAAINA GONE TO HIS LAST RESTING PLACE



THE LATE M. LOUISSON.

IN the death Saturday morning of Maurice Louissou Honolulu and Hawaii lost another citizen who was one of the principal factors in the business progress of the Islands. As a member of the firm of M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Mr. Louissou was for over thirty-five years actively interested in the business life of Honolulu and had much to do with its advancement.

The death of Mr. Louissou was altogether unexpected. Although 78 years of age and retired from active participation in the corporation of which he was connected, he did not quite give up all business cares, and upon his return from an extended trip abroad a month ago, was as ready as ever to resume his old life. Shortly after his return he underwent a surgical operation, which, in spite of his years, he bore remarkably well. A week ago stomach troubles complicated his disease and he gradually grew weaker. Death came as a relief Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the residence of Robert Lewers in Waikiki.

Maurice Louissou was born in Switzerland, Germany, in 1824, and spent his early boyhood in that country. In the early forties, however, he emigrated to America and located in the Western States. His business career began by the embarkation in the dry goods trade in California and Washington, and before he was of age he became a merchant on his own account. For nearly twenty years he was engaged in various merchandising enterprises along the coast, and in 1886 came to Honolulu. In partnership with

M. S. Grinbaum, Mr. Louissou purchased the old established house of A. S. Grinbaum & Co., and its name was changed from that to M. S. Grinbaum & Co.

For thirty-five years the deceased was one of the active factors in the building up of that firm to its present magnitude, and his career during that period has always been above reproach.

During that time he always had the respect of the community in which he lived. Though unostentatious in manner, he always identified himself with any work which benefited the community, and in a quiet way he aided much in the commercial progress of the city and the Islands.

The deceased leaves besides the sorrowing widow, six children, four sons and two daughters. The daughters are Mrs. Mauritz of Salt Lake City, who was on a visit here some months ago; and Mrs. Simons of Portland, Oregon. The sons are Abraham L. and Henry, who are extensively engaged in coffee culture in Hawaii; Julius, who resides in Portland, Oregon; and William, who resides in San Francisco. His son Samuel Louissou died here some years ago.

Mr. Louissou was a member of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, F. & A. M., and of the Pacific Hotel Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. Both societies and affiliated organizations will attend the funeral services, which will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the Masonic Temple.

The pall bearers will be as follows: M. S. Grinbaum, W. F. Allen, F. A. Schaefer, J. O. Carter, Captain A. Fuller, A. Muhlendorf, Henry Davis and A. Gartenberg.

FRESHET AND A HAILSTORM DELAY TRAIN BEYOND EWA

(From Monday's daily.)

THE track at Sissal and Waimanalo switch is covered with water. The locomotive was detached from the train and was given her head. She went through the water without dampening her fires, and secured the jacks at Ewa.

Bilman, one of the train hands on the engine, telephoned that hail stones as large as one's thumb nail had fallen at and in the vicinity of Waimanalo switch, a phenomenon which was both unusual and picturesque. He said that the men were wet through and shivering, as the air had turned cold. Superintendent Denison gave orders for the 5:10 p. m. train to go straight on past Pearl City to Waimanalo, pick up the passengers on the belated train, and return to Honolulu. When the resulting train arrived at the switch the freshet had subsided, and with the aid of several planks which had been taken down from Ewa, the passengers were exchanged to the relieving train without being mired in the mud. The railroad officials waited at the local station with extra crews ready for an emergency call, but were relieved of suspense when the locomotive whistle of No. 11 train, carrying the Wailuku passengers, sounded down the track. At 9:30 the train rolled into the station.

The reports as to the extent of the freshet and the hail storm were confirmed by Clerk Doyle, who had gone down on No. 11. He said that the whole strip along Ewa and Waimanalo had been caught by the freshet and that the plantation was practically rid of its trash and movable cane. He also stated to the superintendent that the report of the hail storm was correct. A part of his report was to the effect that the only refreshment on the train was contained in a square faced bottle.

During the evening several of the railroad telephone connections were burned out, part of the yard switchboard, located in General Passenger Agent Smith's office, burning out after a particularly bright flash of lightning.

when the record in the habeas corpus case of Oaki Mankichi was certified to the Supreme Court.

Mankichi, between the time of the raising of the American flag over the Hawaiian Islands and the formal annexation of that territory by Congressional enactment, was convicted in Honolulu by nine of twelve jurors of manslaughter of the first degree, and on May 22, 1899, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at

FROM THE BIG ISLAND News of the Week From Rainy City.

PELOLO, March 28.—A luncheon at the Oahu Association named Monday committed suicide Monday night, shooting himself through the temple. He had not been feeling for some time, and had been in poor health. Nothing is known at Oahu regarding deceased, except that he was an old whaler and had sailed with Captain Joe Spencer who is now in Honolulu. He was a kind hearted old chap, always ready to divide his small earnings with a friend who had been in hard luck. He was supposed to have been a native of the East and was one of those who visited the Islands during the old whaling days when life in the country was a pleasant dream.

The Elks held their first regular meeting Monday evening, and accepted the resignation of A. H. Jackson as Tyler. It was decided to make the initiation fee for the present twenty-five dollars.

A. L. Williams has been appointed general freight agent of the Hilo Railroad, and R. R. Elgin is now officially designated as general passenger and ticket agent. Both are old employees.

By order of the Board of Health Sanitary Officer Bowman is having the land on both sides of Front street filled, and the cottages below grade are being raised. The improvement will be of great benefit to Hilo people.

A half mile match race for \$250 a side was pulled off at Hoolulu Park last Tuesday. One horse was owned by a Hilo Jap, and the other by a Jap from Oahu. The Oahu horse won, and over \$2000 are said to have changed hands upon the result.

The farmers' dance at Spreckels' hall on Tuesday evening promises to be an elaborate affair. The Oetilian Club is making extensive preparations for the event.

Laborers are at work on the Volcano road near Mountain View.

It is said that C. W. Abford will resume practice in Hilo.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan has formally tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Foreign Church.

Superintendent Lambert of the Oahu Railroad says that all preliminaries have been settled for the construction of the water front extension of the company's tracks. This work will begin just as soon as the new work on other parts of the line is finished.

The Amity Club is the latest addition to Hilo's list of social organizations. The Amity Club has for its object the promotion of excellence in the art of dancing and will hold meetings twice a month at Spreckels' hall. The services of Mrs. Carson have been secured to pilot the members through the intricate steps of the waltz and two-step. The club starts out with a large list of charter members.

The marriage of Adolph Lantz and Mrs. Nunez, nee Stella M. Cordello, was solemnized last Saturday evening by Rev. Mr. Baptiste at the home of M. M. Medeiros on Pleasant street.

Mrs. Loebenstein gave a party last Saturday night at the home of C. H. W. Hitchcock, in honor of her son Albert, who on that day arrived at his majority.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy were the host and hostess at a pleasant outing party last Wednesday. They took a company of friends to Mountain View via the Hilo railway, in the new coach "Hilo."

Philip Peck gave a supper at his home in Puna last night to the Scottish Rite Masons of this city in celebration of Maundy Thursday. The dinner was a fulfillment of a promise made by Mr. Peck a year ago.

S. M. Damon is in Kona on business connected with the Kona Sugar Company.

Mauna Kea presents a beautiful scene with the snow covering the peaks to the timber line.

Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co., LIMITED,
83-85-87 King Street, Honolulu.

DRINK Komel

A pure carbonated drink, made from juice of the California Grape Fruit. Delivered in city limits at 30 CENTS the dozen. We want your order.

Telephone Main 71.

Consolidated Soda Works Company, Ltd.

There is great divergence of opinion on the part of the members of the Supreme Court of the territory as to whether or not the people of this territory were, during the period between July 7, 1898, and June 14, 1900, living in an American territory and subject to such laws as were not inconsistent with the joint resolution of Congress, nor contrary to the constitution of the United States. The decisions of the local territorial courts upon this question are an attack upon the constitutional rights of the citizen, affecting life and liberty, which are thereby made insecure.

CUTLERY OF A SUPERIOR KIND

Is one of the lines we handle. We believe our stock to be larger and the superior of any in this city, and we have strong grounds for our opinion. The stock includes Scissors, Shears, Table Knives, Forks, Bread Knives, Butcher Knives, Carving Sets, Etc., besides a large line of ROGER BROS'. PLATED WARE

Then of course we have Steels and everything else to make the line complete.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

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CARTER BEFORE CONGRESS

Doing Hard Work On Island Bill.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—

Territorial Senator George R. Carter is making a vigorous effort before the House Committee on Territories. Representative Knox, of Mass., chairman, to have an apportionment bill for Hawaii passed. He has had several conferences with Mr. Knox and also with Mr. Edgar Cayless, who is taking the Home Ruler side of the proposition warmly and seeking for a consummation by which party will gain a senator and, therefore, have ten members more in that body, enough to make two-thirds and, therefore, to control all legislation over the Governor's veto.

One of the plans that Mr. Cayless eagerly proposed was to shake the names of the Hawaiian Senators in a hat and to draw therefrom eight names for the long term senators. Chairman Knox unwittingly seemed about to sanction such a scheme, as he is anxious to avoid any quarrel on the floor of the House over the question. Mr. Carter pointed out that such a plan would prove very beautiful for the Home Rulers, as they have three Senators from the First district, two from the Second district, two from the Third and two from the Fourth, or more than a majority of the names from every senatorial district except the third. The chances would be about two to one in favor of the Home Rulers gaining the extra Senator, and Mr. Carter declared that he did not intend to be taken in by such a scheme as that.

Mr. Carter does not take any stock in Mr. Cayless' efforts to convince the committee that the apportionment for the First and Second districts is unjust and he has informed the committee on territories what Mr. Cayless has in mind by using the validity of that apportionment—the retention of Senator Bill White and the ousting of Senator H. P. Baldwin.

It was intended to have a hearing before the Committee on Territories yesterday, but the committee devoted the time to executive session on other matters. Chairman Knox said yesterday he did not know what the outcome would be on the apportionment bill. He has been insisting that Mr. Carter and Mr. Cayless reach some agreement, so as to insure harmonious legislation in the House. This seems impossible. Mr. Carter and Mr. Cayless have had one or two talks over the subject this week apparently without coming to any agreement. Finally, a few days ago Mr. Carter proposed to Mr. Cayless that they go before the committee and fight it out then and there. Mr. Carter proposed that they should tell the committee they could not agree. Each should state his own proposition, explain the situation from his own standpoint, and stand or fall by the result. Mr. Carter told Mr. Cayless that if the committee decided there must be a drawing from the hat for names, he would take his medicine like a man and Cayless must do the same. He wanted a fair and square fight and a settlement. Mr. Cayless decided that he didn't want to do that. He thought a little more delay might be better, and there the matter hangs up in the air.

Chairman Knox has been appealed to by the Republican party in the Islands, if anybody is to be aided. He has been told what the contest means and informed of the opinion of Republicans in the Islands that, as justice is on their side, the Republican Congress ought to aid the island Republicans in having what belongs to them.

THE DITCH BILL.

The Committee on Territories presented the Hawaiian Ditch Company's bill to the House on Friday, March 14, and after a little debate it passed. The bill will now be pressed before the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Territories, and will likely become law before many weeks. At least everything now seems to be plain sailing for the measure. The bill was called up in the House by Representative Powers, of Maine, who drew the measure as reported from the committee. Mr. Lacey of Iowa was called to the chair as the bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Powers explained the purposes of the measure as follows: "There is organized under the authority of the Legislature of Hawaii, a ditch company. That ditch company has leased and purchased certain water rights where the water is now falling into the sea. It desires to convey that water to other lands and to irrigate them. In order to do that they must cross certain land the title of which is in the United States. The Secretary of the Interior, after a careful examination of the statutes, decided that he could not grant them authority or right to cross this land, and that they must get it from Congress.

"The committee are very generally of the opinion that he had that authority. I will say that the committee are unanimous in this report. Now, there is a general statute which is referred to here, and which I can read, which authorizes all ditch companies, where they desire to irrigate land, to cross Government lands in other Territories. We have given them the same right of crossing this land of the Government which every ditch company has in every other Territory in the United States, in the Territory of New Mexico and Arizona and Alaska, it having been decided that that general act does not apply to Hawaii. They ask no exclusive rights. We have also placed one other burden upon them, that in addition to complying with all the provisions and stipulations of the general act which applies to all ditch companies

in this country than what through to the Government, or any other person, to use any right which such a ditch company has in the United States, it is the general duty of Congress to use its power to secure such a right to such a ditch company as it may see fit to grant it.

"The only variation that there is in the bill from the general act is this: As they have to be given the right of crossing the land of the Government, and as he has to cross somebody, after they have filed the plans, to look it all over and approve the location before they can commence work, and as it will take near one year to do this, as they can only use this right after he has approved their location and plan, we have, at their earnest request, allowed an extension of one year more before they forfeit their rights. Hence you will see an exception, as provided in the last section, and that section gives them six years before they forfeit it, instead of five as under the general law.

"The reason for so doing, as I have stated, is that it will take so long a time to make the surveys, to forward them to the Secretary of the Interior, and then have him send competent persons there, as I understand he does, so that they will have in reality no longer time to complete the work in than any other companies have in this country, on account of the great distance they are away from here. This bill simply grants this right to this ditch company to cross under all the restrictions and limitations of the general law the Government land in a portion of Hawaii. That is all there is to it."

This explanation was made in answer to a question from Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, but Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, also asked whether future purchasers of Government lands would be protected in their rights for the use of water and Gov. Powers called attention to section 2 of the bill, which he said he had specially had inserted himself, so that the price of water could be fixed by the courts, if the owner of the ditch company and the owner of adjoining land could not agree.

Mr. Underwood said that was entirely satisfactory to him and Gov. Powers added that he had a letter from Delegate Wilcox stating that the bill has his full and hearty approval and that he desires it to pass. Gov. Powers added that the bill was reported unanimously from the committee. In answer to Mr. Shafter, of Colorado, he declared that the bill gave no water rights. "This company came here," continued Gov. Powers, "with a bill asking us to allow them to exercise the right of eminent domain. They said they owned nearly all the water. We concluded there was ample authority under the law of Hawaii to exercise that right, and struck out that part entirely. We simply give them the right to take their ditch across public lands under the general restriction that applies to all ditches, and we have added the further safeguard which I have stated."

This practically completed the discussion of the bill, although in the general debate on it Mr. Burleson, of Texas, launched into an eloquent discussion of the right to be given passports to South Africa. The bill was read a third time and passed.

THE LAND ISSUE.

Quite an extended hearing was given on the land question. Mr. Hayward was first called on but spoke only a few minutes to explain that Mr. Boyd was more competent to take up that question, being the Commissioner. Mr. Hayward, however, took occasion to say that the present land laws of the Islands were largely the result of the study of the present government, with the advice of the brightest minds of the Islands—the Hawaiian lawyers—who understood the conditions of the Islands. He said the people of the Islands were well satisfied with the laws as they are and would prefer that they be left unchanged. He declared that it was a hobby of Gov. Dole to encourage the small farmers and he thought Mr. Boyd could show the committee that the laws had been framed with that object in view. However, if Congress thought something should be done, Mr. Hayward advised that a commission be sent to the Islands to thoroughly investigate conditions there.

Mr. Boyd was then introduced and described at some length the situation as to public lands in the Islands. He read a paper from Mr. J. E. Brown, agent of the public lands of Hawaii, prepared in 1899, and discussed in detail the present statutes, also explaining the topography of the various islands. Mr. Boyd discussed, in answer to questions from different Senators, numerous topics, including the Bishop estate, the sugar plantations, the origin of titles to lands in the Islands. He made an excellent impression and was given the closest attention by the members of the committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Boyd has been dividing his time between here and New York. He still retains his apartments at the New Willard, and is doing all he can to look after the interests of the Territory. Matters of legislation, however, can be handled only slowly and the Commissioner is biding his time. A patent has been granted to Mr. Albert Horner, of Paauilo, Hawaii, for a cane loader. Capt. Pond, U. S. N., formerly in command on the Iroquois at Honolulu, has been in Washington this week. He made a trip down to Annapolis, Md., a few hours ride by rail from Washington, to visit his two sons, one of whom is a cadet at the Naval Academy, and on Thursday was at the Capitol, where he met some of his old friends from Hawaii. He will return soon to San Francisco, where he has been assigned to duty at the naval station on Goat Island.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

HER SON'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

"A neighbor ran in with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when my son was suffering with severe cramps and was given up as beyond hope by my regular physician, who stands high in his profession. After administering three doses of it, my son regained consciousness and recovered entirely within twenty-four hours," says Mrs. Mary Haller, of Mt. Crawford, Va., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WILL WORK FOR HARMONY OPUM KING IN PRISON

I AM ABOUT HERE, WILLIAM POOLE, Bishop of the Hawaiian Islands, who represents here of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, has spent the last three days in a quiet study of the situation.

During both days Bishop Nichols received several calls, from churches, principally, and the evenings he passed in quiet. He will not have any other hours for the present, perhaps this

not want to take any work upon his hands until he has been released and has been an official statement, through the trustees of the jurisdiction.

Bishop Nichols is prominently a man of quiet force, one who impresses with his tacit ways and words, captures by his frank smile and open conversation, and converts by his sincerity and calm will be left over until next week, devotion. He estimates his mission as one of bearing the message of greeting and welcome from the American church, and the organization of the district on lines which will make for the progress of the church. Factional lines he cannot see, for his vision is fixed on the fact that the Bishop does

Will Whaley Was Convicted of Fraud.

"Handsome" Will Whaley, known in Honolulu in the palm and last days of the monarchy as the "Opium King," is in trouble in Manila. He has been sent to jail for the alleged defrauding of a Mrs. Levy, the widow of his former partner in theatrical enterprises. Since Whaley's departure from Honolulu several years ago, he has been interested in a number of ventures in Yokohama, Hongkong and Manila, and, although he has not been living in the expensive manner to which he was accustomed when he came here in his yacht, the "Halcyon," and plied his trade of smuggling opium into the Islands, yet he is still trying to keep his pockets well lined.

Whaley has had for another partner a man named Johnson, and on March 6 both were found guilty of defrauding the widow of Samuel J. Levy, who was concerned with them in the Alhambra theater vaudeville show. They are said to be the gainers by 15,000 pesos. Judge Odlin of Manila decided against the former leader of the opium and lottery ring. The decision was merely rendered as explanatory of the court's refusal to grant Whaley's and Johnson's application for the dismissal of the charges for their arrest. They had filed affidavits with the court denying the charges of fraud that Mattie Levy had brought against them, and on the strength of which the order for their arrest had been issued. In the hearing that followed they failed to substantiate their affidavits, and it was proven to the court's satisfaction that they were guilty of the charges.

The Manila Times says of the case: "The question of their punishment will be decided at the close of the regular trial. It is possible that during this session they may introduce new testimony that may turn the final decision in their favor, but at the present time their chances are pretty slim for a verdict otherwise than guilty. It is a prevalent opinion among the lawyers that they will be forced to reimburse the estate of Levy for the sum they secured under false pretenses and in case they fail to go this, Odlin awaits them unless Mattie Levy forgives the debt or the Civil Commission enacts a law counteracting the one providing imprisonment for persons who fail to pay fraudulently acquired debts. It was only recently that Archibald Stewart, a young dealer in photographic supplies, was sent to Manila for an indefinite term, varying between one year and a life-time, because he could not pay a debt of five hundred dollars which he had acquired under fraudulent pretenses.

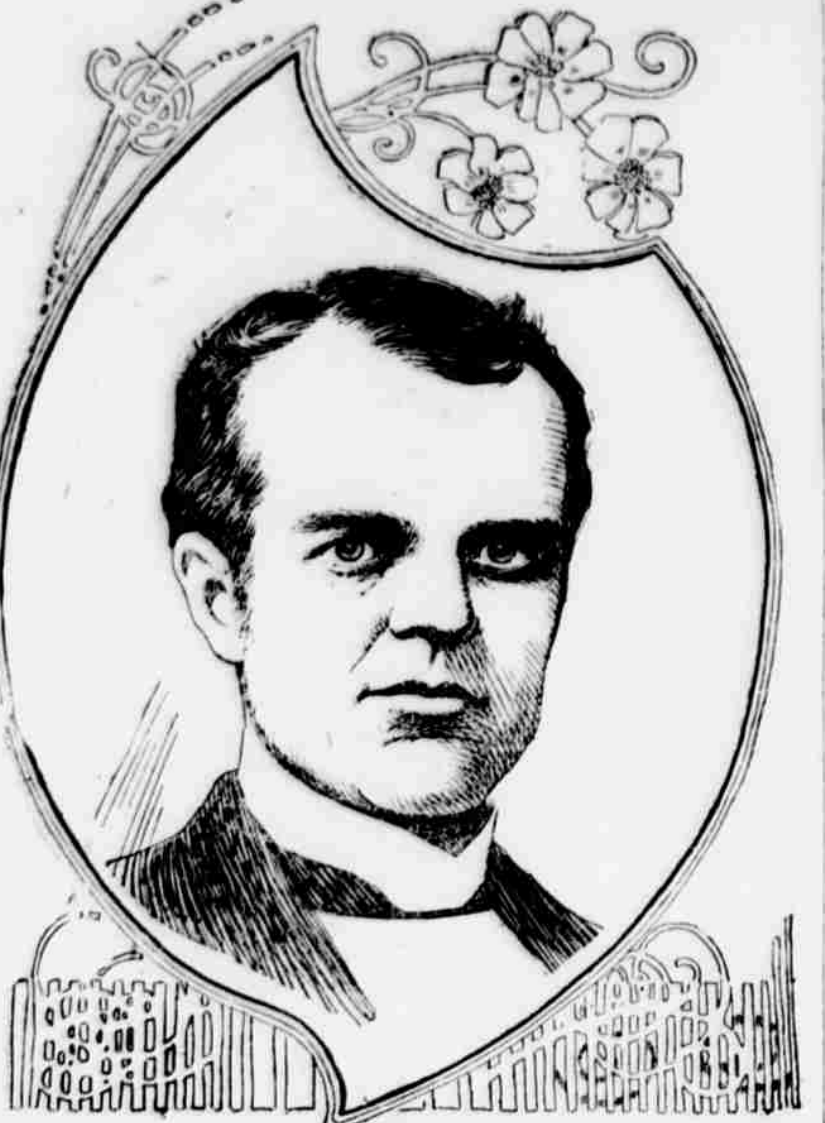
LIKE OTHER CASES.

At one time Whaley and Johnson stood a chance of being released from arrest on the grounds that the law under which they were arrested, was not retroactive, that is, it did not apply to fraudulent acts committed prior to its enactment. This also was the contention of Arthur W. Prautech, accused of fraud by his former partner, Alfred Berens, and arrested on complaint of the latter; but the Supreme Court definitely decided that arrest in his case was justifiable. This decision was a death-blow to Whaley's and Johnson's hopes for release and also to the case of Archibald Stewart and all others who had been arrested under the law. Judge Odlin is also of the opinion that the law authorizing arrest for fraudulently acquired debts is retroactive except where it conflicts with any vested property right under existing law.

GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM.

Last fall I was taken with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures, I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I had seen advertised in the South Jerseyman. After two applications of this remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle, was completely cured. S. H. Harris, Salesman, N. J. U. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Chinese are being smuggled into Port Townsend.



RT. REV. BISHOP NICHOLS.

the broad one, resultant from labor among many men and conditions, and he is looking forward to one united church here. Speaking last evening of his mission, he said:

"There are many things immediate which I can do. There are many more which will take time, which I must leave for the Bishop who is to be chosen at the meeting next month. I am hopeful to see a united church, and believe that when this is accomplished there will be great good from its work. There is a field here for action, and I believe the church will spread and prosper. I shall do all in my power to pave the way for the permanent resident Bishop and hope that it may be such."

"It is my desire to meet the people and talk with them. I shall see as many as I can and receive all. I understand there may be a public reception for me by the ladies, and I will be very glad to see all the church people, of course I have heard much of the troubles in the past, but these undoubtedly will disappear. I shall do all in my power for a clearing of the atmosphere and for combined work for the church."

It is understood that the transfer of the jurisdiction will be accompanied with some ceremony. The plans have not been made, but it is probable that there will be a service at the Cathedral, at which the two Bishops will be present and take part. The prospect is that the Anglican Bishop will formally relinquish all power in the diocese and then in the same manner, on behalf of the church in America, Bishop Nichols will take over the authority in the Islands.

NEWS OF KOHALA.

The month that came in "like a lion," has already given us nearly two feet of rain. During the first heavy showers, water rose rapidly in the gulches; Makapuu bridge was swept away, and a large land slide covered the government road on the side of Waianae gulch. "The youth and beauty" of the town were out to see the sights and damages, clad in "creations" of "high water" gowns of various style and attractiveness—the local boarding schools, being well represented.

We regret that Mr. Irish, our esteemed electrician, is about to leave us, to seek broader fields for research in his profession. Mr. Irish has been a great addition to our social and musical circles, and it is with reluctance that we see him go. Our best wishes go with him.

Union Mill Plantation recently lost a number of valuable mice, supposedly from eating larva, which develops in the animal and eats away the stomach. Since the land slide on Waianae gulch, no attempt has been made to replace the fence over its sheer side, or in any way protect wayfarers against accident. Messrs. H. H. Renton and E. E. Odlin are attending the planters' meeting in Hilo.

Master Henry Hind received a kick from a horse, while on the way to school, recently. The wound is healing slowly.

The Kohala choral society has recently been reorganized with Mr. Pattee as president, Mrs. John Hind as vice-president, and Mrs. E. C. Bond as organist. With this able and talented trio, backed by an enthusiastic chorus of about twenty voices, good results are already being realized. Mr. Pattee is untiring in his efforts, and in response to his training, the choir is to render "The Silver King" (a sacred cantata), and Gounod's "Sanctus," at Easter tide, in the Foreign church.

Mrs. Howard Bryant is about to make an extended visit to the states for general rest and recuperation. We shall miss her kindly presence. The seminary teachers are walking to their meals during Lent.

Kohala Plantation has a new yellow fence starboard of Dust Boulevard, twin girls, and a new kindergarten building. Thus we advance.

The Oregonian.

Lying at the Railroad wharf is the American-Hawaiian Company's 3500-ton freighter Oregonian, which arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco. She made the trip from the coast in nine days. The Oregonian brought

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IT IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING. For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, its sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Northern Assurance Company. OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

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The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

The Drill Shed and Iwilei Wash Houses Have Been Painted With

Magnite Cold Water Paint

A powder that mixes readily with cold water. It can be applied to any kind of surface—wood, stone or brick. It does not rub on second coating and is Fire, Water and Weather resisting. Has nearly all the advantages of oil paint at a fraction of the cost. Will last for years and is Unaffected by Gasses and is an excellent

DISINFECTANT

It can be used as a first coating and then regular oil paint applied for a second coat. It is the Best Fire Proof Paint made and the Boston Board of Underwriters make an allowance on insurance rates where it is used. It will not rub, scale or disorder, nor soften with age or moisture. Send for sample card of colors. Full lines of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine and Brushes.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

907-915 Fort Street, Honolulu.

Hilo, Hawaii, March 20, 1902. 2376

Striking combinations in wall papers

BONDS FOR MCCRYDE

The New Issue Will Be Authorized Soon.

McCrade plantation will release the bonds as soon as there can be held a special meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of authorizing the issue. The present issue of \$25,000 has been used in the work of the plantation and it is the plan to make a much larger issue at this time, so that the agents' account may be closed and there be in the treasury such money as is needed for the carrying on of the estate.

When the annual meeting of the company was held yesterday there was a fair attendance of stockholders. H. M. von Holt moved that the secretary should be authorized to call a ballot for the election of officers of the company. Secretary George Davies said that he was not inclined to serve as he would be absent for much of the year. With this change the officers were re-elected, the list being as follows:

President, D. P. R. Isenberg; vice-president, B. P. Dillingham; treasurer, F. M. Swamy; secretary, T. C. Davies; auditor, T. R. Keyworth; directors, A. M. McBryde, Albert Wilcox, R. W. T. Purvis, J. M. Lydgate, W. D. McBryde. Treasurer Swamy explained that the cost of developing the plantation had been heavier than expected, and that there was a need for more money, which had caused the plan for a reserve of bonds. The treasurer further showed that there had been issued only 172,500 shares of the capital stock and that 6,800 shares had been returned to the treasury through non-payment of assessments. Assessments of \$28.12 on 575 shares was yet to be paid. The report of the treasurer showed that there had been expended during the year for permanent improvements \$229,799.40, while the operating expenses for the same period had been \$674,305.08. The earnings for the year had been \$252,751.36. The balance sheet shows an indebtedness of notes, drafts and agents' account of close to \$750,000.

The report of Manager Stodari was in part as follows:

The past year has been noteworthy in two respects. We have had exceptionally abundant rains well distributed throughout the year, and the weather conditions generally have been favorable. On the other hand labor conditions, until late in the year, were at their worst.

The storm water we were able to save with the reservoir capacity then completed, reduced the pumping to a period of less than three months.

To offset this saving came abnormal labor conditions which fell with peculiar force on this plantation. Among the group of new plantations started after annexation had become assured, the McBryde Sugar Company was about the last to incorporate. It had developed but a small part of its permanent improvements when the pinch in labor came. Prices of material and supplies also advanced excessively. The rest of the development work had to go forward under these handicaps, and the demand for labor for this work reacted on the labor engaged in running the plantation resulting in an abnormal outlay for operating expenses as well as for permanent improvements. Later in the year, owing to a better understanding between the plantations on the labor question, and other causes, I have been able to cut down our expenses very considerably, and there is room for still further material reductions this year.

The report on the reservoir system showed the following capacities: No. 1, 10,000,000 gallons; No. 2, 5,000,000; No. 3, 5,000,000; No. 4, 2,000,000; No. 5, 2,000,000. These are all above 65 feet level and supply all land between Hanalei and Lualaba valleys, or the whole plantation. Reservoir No. 9 will hold 3,000,000 gallons; No. 10, 7,500,000; No. 12, 11,000,000; No. 14, 16,000,000; No. 15, 9,000,000. Certain other reservoirs will hold 87,000,000 gallons, a total of 484,500,000 gallons. The rainfall of the Waialua watershed for the year was 253 inches equal to 32,000,000,000 gallons. Making allowances for loss there is fully three times as much water as is needed. The reservoirs have cost \$92,725. The report continues:

The crop of 1930-1931, the planting of which was being prepared for at the time of incorporation of the McBryde Sugar Co., was necessarily a small one, little larger than the normal one of the Elele and Koloa Agricultural Co. plantations. This crop was partly ground at the new Waialua mill and turned out 89 tons of sugar over the estimate, as follows:

Ground at Elele Mill, 1,300 tons; ground at Waialua Mill, 1,441 tons; ground at Koloa Mill (one share), 429 tons. Total, 3,170 tons.

The crop now being harvested, which is practically the first crop of the McBryde Sugar Co., I have estimated at 8,428 tons, consisting of 1,290 acres of plant cane, 283 acres of long ratoons, and 116 acres of short ratoons. This includes the Koloa cane, of which there are 77 acres of plant cane and 121 acres of long ratoons to be ground by the Koloa Sugar Co., for which they receive 2-5 of the sugar. The estimate is as follows:

Plant cane, 1,564 tons; ratoons, long and short, 1,404 tons. Total, 2,968 tons.

After these lands have been worked a while and we have learned by experience and observation how to cultivate them so as to secure the best results, a material increase in the yield may be expected.

The crop to be harvested next year (1932) consists of the following:

	Estimated	Yield
Plant cane, plowed land.	890.92	6,469
Plant cane, trenched land, Waialua.	210	1,155
Long ratoons, Elele, mauka.	202.28	1,062
Long ratoons, Elele, makai.	134.22	681
Short ratoons, Waialua, Hanalei, etc.	560	2,889
Ratoons, Koloa.	190	(3-5) 433
Total tons, estimated yield.		12,111

This I believe to be a conservative estimate; we will probably do better than this.

We plan to plant this year about 1,200 acres, as follows:

East Lualaba, 60 acres new land; West Lualaba, 123 acres new land; Waialua, 90 acres new land; Elele, 357 acres old land. Total, 1,200 acres.

With long and short ratoons added to that of over 1,900 acres and a favorable year the yield should not fall short of

1930-1931. Our ability to charter vessels direct to the United States with sugar, and from the coast and elsewhere to Ellice with supplies and coal, and to do it at reasonable prices is now being established. Therefore on the whole there are bright prospects, particularly for those who were already well established in the sugar industry. The plantation has been an expensive one to start, but it is now in a position to be a profitable one to run. Aside from labor troubles, referred to above, it was not a plantation equipped from the start with available cleared land in abundance and a constant supply of labor. It was a crop of labor, and it is now in a position to be a profitable one to run. We have created our water supply mainly by the slow and laborious method of making reservoirs. This policy has been a constant reminder to us that we must have a constant supply of labor for our plantations. It has been built up slowly, but it is now in a position to be a profitable one to run. We have created our water supply mainly by the slow and laborious method of making reservoirs. This policy has been a constant reminder to us that we must have a constant supply of labor for our plantations. It has been built up slowly, but it is now in a position to be a profitable one to run.

PROMISES LAVA FUMES AND SAND

Vol. I, No. 1, of the Manila Volcano, Wm. H. Marshall, editor, and Wm. J. White, business manager, arrived on the Hongkong Maru. It is a handsomely printed 16-page paper, much higher in tone than the old Honolulu Volcano, and is written with the same ability. Following are some extracts.

THE FIRST ERUPTION.

This is an American paper. It is conducted by Americans for the advancement of Americanism in this archipelago. It believes in American invasion, American occupation, American law and American justice; in a word, it believes in the superiority of the government founded by Jefferson, fought for by Jackson and proclaimed by Lincoln.

There is reason for this belief. It is found in the innumerable greatnesses of America, a land rich in creative genius, vast in material resources, opulent in harvest, teeming with enterprise, thrift and intelligence, a land which recognizes individual sovereignty, according to every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, fosters free schools, holds inviolate free speech and is the sponsor of a free press; a land of a pure democracy, where the boy from the womb of penury and original sin can aspire to the greatest office in the world—the presidency.

This paper is not an organ of any individual nor clique itching for preferment and in quest of speculation. It possesses a loftier selfishness. It will at all times champion what it believes to be the greatest good to the greatest number. It will champion the development of the latent resources of this, the richest naturally of all lands. It will champion commercial expansion, and in doing so it will be the uncompromising foe of disorder and insurrection.

What is the crying need in the Philippines today? Peace. It is most urgently required. Peace is absolutely essential that this country may smile in the bounty of an untroubled prosperity, tickled into submission by American capital, brain and brawn.

Need is recognized by every American in this archipelago. All are a unit as to its importance. Alone there is difference as to the speediest way it may be obtained. It is an honest difference and no man's motives should be impugned because he differs from his neighbor on this most important and topical subject. In the opinion of the writer, too much rapidity, in some notable cases at least, has been exercised in extending civil government to a people that are in insurrection. Lasting peace, in our judgment, can only be obtained through drastic and just measures. A dual government, practicing the arts of war and peace simultaneously, accentuates confusion and turmoil. It is disastrous to all interests. In the discussion of this subject The Volcano will accord fair play to all.

This paper has faith in the future greatness of this archipelago. It believes at all times assiduously labor to encourage prosperity, municipal expansion, increased public utilities and the formation of a stable government along American lines.

The time is certainly propitious for its publication.

WHY THE NAME?

The Philippine Islands are of volcanic formation. The country politically is in eruption. In this eruption this paper proposes to belch forth molten lava, sulphurous fumes, hot sand and other concomitants of a volcano in active eruption. The Manila Volcano will be heard and we trust that the illumination from its crater will shed a brilliant light on all classes of society for the betterment of man in these islands.

On the point of the bayonet extend the olive branch. When it is done there will be enduring peace in this archipelago.

FUN AT BUNGALOW.

Officers' Club Entertained Saturday Night With a Smoker.

The smoker given Saturday evening by the Officers' Club at the headquarters was a most delightful affair. About two hundred guests were present, including army and navy officers and a large number of the civilian friends of the popular National Guardsmen.

The evening was spent in frolic and fun of a lively nature, consisting of humorous selections, music, songs and dancing. Punch, cigars and other forms of refreshment helped to while away the pleasant evening all too quickly. Among those who contributed to the very enjoyable program were Sonny Cunha, H. D. Couzens, Mr. Melcher, E. P. Dole, A. B. Loeblenstein, R. Schuelze, Mr. Muer, W. Thompson, Mr. Fisher, Captain Williamson, Col. P. H. Ray, Kapellmeister Berger and others.

Kapellmeister McCarthy presided at the meeting and acted as toastmaster when the occasion offered.

The committee to whom the success of the evening's entertainment is due was composed of Dr. Myers, Paul Smith, Frank Davey, E. H. Paris and W. A. Brown.

COULD FILL THE PAPER WITH THEM.

This paper might be filled with items like the following, and every one be the absolute truth. "I had rheumatism for years and tried almost everything, but got no permanent relief until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Three bottles of which I ever used."—Philip E. Rhoads, Pennville, Mo., U. S. A. Pain Balm is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COMMERCIAL NEW

BUSINESS during the week has been only fair, there being much of outside interest to occupy the minds of the men who have to do with the stocks and bonds. The feature of the week has been the marking up of another fraction to the credit of Ewa. The only one was that of 25 shares on Thursday, which were transferred at \$24. This shows the trend of the dividend payers, and the stock is in good demand with only a little waiting for purchases, and that is held at higher rates than are mentioned yet. The buyers are men who now hold long lines and who feel that they are safe with a proposition that they know.

Another feature was the bringing out of some Olan stock, both the assessable and paid, which was taken with any amount of waiting at \$5.50 for the first named and \$12 for the paid. This stock has been well thought of for some time and the presence of Manager McStocker and his personal reports that there will be a higher average of sugar and a better analysis, coupled with the yield from the higher levels, has given the holders of the stock a confidence which finds expression in the demands which are made on brokers to find some of the stock. Should there be any amount of this stock come out it would find sale, but the holders are content to keep their shares with us. These lie along the new road being opened by Mr. S. T. Alexander, and compromise part of the Schmidt estate. The main body of the lands lie on the plateau right in front of the old Schmidt house, and there are already on file applications for nearly all the lots which are to be put on the market there.

The market for earth is not of the best at the present time, as there seems to be a sympathy with stocks pervading the street. There have been the usual sales of small pieces in the suburbs, but things are quiet in downtown property. There have been some changes in prospect, but these have not materialized.

There has been some inquiry in the Waikiki section, on account of the popular belief that the committee in charge of the road-widening will reach satisfactory agreements with the property holders so that within a short time there will be work on the Rapid Transit line extension. There have been several mortgages paid off during the week and trust funds for the use of home builders are fairly easy.

THE YEAR'S ASSESSMENTS.

There will be considerable change this year in the assessment upon sugar plantations, and other corporations. For two weeks now the Board of Equalization for the Territory has been at work in the Honolulu office upon the returns and has practically concluded its labors. The final session will probably be held Monday, as the assessors from the other islands hope to get away on Tuesday's steamers.

The Board of Equalization is made up of Treasurer Wright, Assessor Pratt for Oahu, Assessor Robinson for Maui, Assessor Connant for Kauai and Assessor Wilfong for Hawaii.

There will be a considerable difference in the valuations placed upon the sugar plantations this year, and Assessor Pratt yesterday. "The Board of Equalization considers all facts bearing upon values in making up its estimates, and though the returns made by the managers are received for their full value, the assessors must make up an independent valuation, based only in a measure upon these returns."

The droughts upon Hawaii, and the freshets later, have damaged some of the plantations considerably, and this must of course be thought of. The reports made at the annual meeting of the plantations, whether they are ray, divided or not, and the depreciated price of sugar, have been considered in making these final estimates. The valuations this year will be higher on some of the properties, and lower on others than were made last year."

HOME RULER DREIER OUT FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER

OWING to the fact, discovered Saturday, that August Dreier, candidate of the Home Rulers for the vacant seat in the Legislature from the Fourth district, was not a registered voter in that district or in fact anywhere in the Territory, there stands today but one candidate for the seat, W. W. Harris, the nominee of the Republicans.

Home Rulers, however, do not intend to give up the fight without a struggle. An attempt all at once be made to get the name of a candidate for their voters on the official ballot, and last evening there was a call going the rounds for a special meeting of the executive committee of the party to take some action. To replace the name of the person who has died or withdrawn, may be made, irrespective of such limit of time, with the inspectors of election of the Districts in which such death or withdrawal has taken place, and the fee Home Rulers have several strings to their bow, all, however, tied to one center. The intent of the election law that each political party shall have a representative on the ticket.

The greatest weight is placed upon one paragraph of the election law, that governing candidates. This is paragraph four of section 56, which says:

"Provided, however, that in case of the withdrawal or death of a candidate, a new nomination or nominations herein required deposited with them."

Further provision is made that the voter may write the name of the new candidate upon the ballot.

The fight which would develop through any attempt to make a new nomination would be brought in upon the construction of the thirteenth word "candidate." Lawyers hold that Mr. Dreier never legally being a candidate nothing that his party may do will enable him to secure a name on the ballot. On the other hand the law-loving Home Rulers insist that the law throughout shows that it was framed to prevent the leaving off of a representative of any party, and that the courts would surely hold that a withdrawal would be recognized.

That is not the only point which promises to be brought out. One of the leading attorneys of the city, one who has seen large practice on the mainland, says that in his position a mandamus would lie to compel the placing of the name of Dreier on the ticket, in view of the fact that this is a special election, and that the laws which govern general elections must be given some elasticity in such cases.

Another attorney, whose practice has been mostly here, relies upon the clause of the Organic Act declaring that each house shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members. With these chances for a legal fight for the next ten days the prospects are that there will be a lively time before the matter is settled. It is understood that the Home Rulers will make a strong contest before they will give up. August Dreier himself is not going to let the matter of nomination pass without some investigation, now that his friends have placed their cause in his hands. He said last evening that George Davis had volunteered to look up the law this morning, with the belief that there was a point which might be brought in for the benefit of the candidate. He said also that the whole matter of his citizenship under the kingdom would be investigated, and he would not permit the party to suffer without making a struggle.

The discovery that August Dreier's name was not on the registry lists was made Saturday at the meeting of the Territorial Committee with the Fourth District Committee, to arrange a plan for the campaign. While several members were waiting for others to appear the suggestion was made that Mr. Dreier was not eligible, and immediately there was a searching for the poll lists of the second precinct of the Fourth District. These showed conclusively that his name was not on the list, and inquiry at the United States District Court showed further that he was naturalized only on November 16, 1909, or ten days after the holding of the last general election. At that time Mr. Dreier renounced his allegiance to the German Emperor and was made a citizen of the United States. Prior to that he had held denization papers under the Kingdom of Hawaii, and was a member of the Legislature in 1921.

The Fourth District Committee had held a meeting Saturday morning and nominated Mr. W. W. Harris as the Republican candidate as agreed upon, and the later meeting was simply to urge activity and arrange for making the fight. There was some discussion, the general opinion being that the Fourth District Committee should get to work and use this election for the purpose of strengthening the organization. Chairman Kennedy of the Territorial Committee and J. P. Cooke urged this course, saying that the district should be thoroughly organized. A Fifth District member wanted the Territorial Committee to run the campaign, but he was left without support, the others agreeing that the local body was quite competent. After the discussion two vacancies were filled on motion of Senator Crabbe, by the election of E. A. Mott-Smith from the third precinct and W. C. King from the Fourth. The chair then made the following announcement of committees, by motion being made a member of each, ex-officio:

Finance Committee—J. D. McVeigh, Lorrin Andrews, Henry Waterhouse, C. L. Crabbe, Samuel Johnson, Dr. Burgess and J. H. Fisher. Campaigning Committee—J. D. McVeigh, Charles Wilcox, E. A. Mott-Smith, W. C. King, J. Keohokili, L. H. Wolff and J. H. Fisher. Campaign and Meetings Committee—C. B. Wilson, Andrew Brown, John M. Kea and Wm. H. Coney. Treasurer—Andrew Brown.

Candidate Harris was present and made a few remarks, and it was decided that there should be held another joint meeting on Monday evening, and that the Fourth District Committee should meet each evening until the election. The greatest difficulty was in finding a place for a ratification meeting, owing to the fact that the drilled shed had been withdrawn from general use.

The humor of the political situation is furnished by the Democracy. At noon on Saturday a half dozen members of the party were present, when

WILL START A NEW SUIT Higgins Hearing Must Be Had Again.

The bill of complaint in the suit of Ellen McCallahan-Higgins vs. The Queen's Hospital was dismissed by Judge Humphreys Saturday, but an amended bill will be filed immediately.

The charge of obstructing justice made against A. H. Wood fell through and Mr. Wood was discharged and highly eulogized by the court.

At the opening of the court W. O. Smith asked the firm of Smith & Lewis be entered for Mr. Waterhouse and Mr. Wood, but the court denied the motion as to Wood, stating that he was not a party to the proceedings. Mr. McCallahan then presented affidavits by W. R. Castle and A. M. Campbell setting out a portion of the conversation alleged to have been overheard by Campbell, and by him repeated to Mr. Castle. It was simply a statement that Mr. Wood had said to Chapin "My recollection of the matter is" and then Campbell heard no more. Mr. McCallahan made an oral statement of the facts, stating that he had simply received his information from Mr. Castle and thought he owed it to the court and to his client to make the facts public. W. O. Smith again attempted to enter an appearance for A. H. Wood, but was stopped by Judge Humphreys who said that Mr. Wood was not before the court, no citation having been issued. He then said:

"Assuming that the affidavits of Mr. McCallahan will set forth fully and at large the statement which he has now made orally to the court, and assuming that the statement made in the affidavit of Mr. Campbell and also the statement made in the affidavit of Mr. Castle to be true, I do not think that the matter therein set forth would warrant the court in issuing a citation for Mr. Wood to appear and show cause why he should be dealt with as and for a contempt of this court in attempting to influence or intimidate a witness under the process of the court. There is nothing in the conversation which Mr. Wood had with Mr. Chapin as set forth and detailed by Mr. Campbell which is in any way inconsistent with the reputation with the excellent reputation, which Mr. Wood has always enjoyed in this community for uprightness, integrity and fair dealing. The affidavits will be stricken from the files and the remarks made by Mr. McCallahan on Thursday with reference to Mr. Wood's conduct will be stricken from the records. The statement made by Mr. McCallahan was doubtless made in good faith. The court does not challenge that part of it at all, but it is due to Mr. Wood that the statements which were made under a misapprehension as to his conduct should be stricken from the records of this court. The court is very happy to make this order and render Mr. Wood this simple act of justice."

George Paris during the course of the proceedings interrupted the court and wished to make a statement, but was not allowed to do so, Judge Humphreys stating that he understood what he intended to say as the matter had been discussed in his chambers previously.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Mr. McCallahan then read the amended bill which contained charges of fraud on the part of the Queen's Hospital as cause for complaint, and named A. H. Wood as one of the trustees. The motion for leave to amend was accompanied by affidavits from the two attorneys, and by Mrs. Higgins.

After some argument between Mr. McCallahan and Mr. Robertson the court refused to allow the filing of the amended complaint, and dismissed the bill without prejudice. This will allow the filing of a new petition setting out the facts revealed at the hearing and the new suit will be instituted immediately.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Two decisions were handed down by the Supreme Court Saturday. In the case of Mary Sylvia Keane vs. Kaohi, Judge Kalua is reversed, the court in an opinion written by Chief Justice Fear holding:

"A devise of 'all that piece and parcel of land' carries the fee. 'An expression that the devise is to be her dower without any personal property but this is much more than if she took her dower of all my estate' does not show any intention that the devise was to be for life only."

The decree of the First Circuit Court in the case of John Kidwell vs. Frank Godfrey is set aside, the court in a decision by Justice Perry holding that the judge was in error in dismissing the complaint. The case is remanded to the First Circuit Court for hearing.

WEDDED BLISS WAS BRIEF.

Mrs. Lennie Hopper Barth has instituted suit for separate maintenance against her husband, Wm. H. Barth, owner of the Honolulu Sheet Metal Works. She accuses him of cruel treatment. The parties were just married in this city January 24th, of this year, and the wife is but nineteen years of age. She claims her husband's income is \$300 per month, and asks that she be allowed one-third that amount for her own support, together with reasonable attorney's fees. The parties to the suit have not lived here sufficient time to allow of divorce, only separate maintenance is asked.

COURT NOTES.

Deputy Attorney General Douthitt has been detailed to appear for the Territory in the criminal cases in police court.

D. H. Case, guardian of the Lazarus minors, has filed his final report, showing receipts of \$5,977.79 and disbursements of \$314.

Judge Robinson dismissed the case of Puhkapa Guerrero, a minor by her guardian, vs. Frank Pahlia. This was the suit for the possession of land during the trial of which Pahlia was sent to jail for contempt for refusing to return the deed.

The motion to quash the execution in the case of Vincent & Belser vs. Wong Shui King was denied by Judge Robinson.

Judge Gear heard divorce cases Saturday. In the Kupieha case he ordered the payment of temporary alimony of \$25 to the wife, and attorney's fees of \$20.

J. M. Dowsett has been appointed ancillary administrator of the estate of Rebecca Montgomery, under a bond of \$10,000.

The consideration of affairs was taken up. Some members were opposed to further action, owing to the fact that C. T. Wilder was not eligible for the

THE GRIP AGAIN

A Simple Suggestion as to How to Guard Against It and Its After-Effects.

Every year upon the approach of spring grip seems to make its appearance, then every few years it spreads and assumes alarming proportions. From all appearances this is one of the years in which it will seize upon a great number of victims, for every day new cases are reported both in the east and west.

Like scarlet and typhoid fever, the after-effects of grip are often worse than the disease itself. The sufferer is left with a debilitated system, short of breath upon the slightest exertion, affected by every change of the weather and in a physical condition to invite the attack of the many diseases induced by the inclement weather of early spring.

A timely suggestion as to how to enable the system to resist the invasions of grip and its after-effects is given in the experience of Miss Mary E. Chase, an operator in a shoe factory, living at No. 275 Washington street, Roxbury Dist., Boston, Mass. She says:

"I had an attack of the grip in 1898, which left me in such a weak condition that I became afflicted with a complication of other troubles. I suffered from nervous dyspepsia and a disease peculiar to my sex. There was a bad feeling in my head, yet it was not headache. I took cold easily and had periodical spells of nausea. I would faint frequently, and was completely run down in every way. I tried several doctors, and took various remedies, but without favorable results."

"Finally a friend, who had taken them herself, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I did so, and was feeling better when I had taken one box of the pills. I continued in the use of the pills until I had taken six boxes and they made me feel well and strong."

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to quite a number of people as a cure for troubles like mine. I know, by personal experience, that they will give wonderful results."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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might lead you to suppose we ask large prices, but such is far from the truth.

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and the very best for the money. Of course we have cheaper ones but these are of hardwood finish and consist of seven pieces.

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place. Finally, however, it was voted to endorse Dreier. Wilder having been declared out of the race, for the same reason that Mr. Dreier must now withdraw, the Democracy has twice put itself on record.

The Salvation Army lasses, Capt. Hutchinson, Lieuts. Hutchinson and Gordon, have moved their residence from Palama district to Nuuanu avenue, Waikiki side, and second house above Vineyard street, where they will be glad to see their friends at any time, particularly on Monday afternoons. (HawthorneAmrKai cmfw cmfw mf

A SYMPOSIUM ON THE TOPIC OF SMALL FARMING IN HAWAII

Editor Advertiser:—In a former issue of the Advertiser, I related some of my own experience of general farming on these islands. I will now refer to the experience of a few homesteaders who went into the business of small farming, that have come under my direct observation as a sample of what most homesteaders have undergone.

The first I refer to was a Portuguese, industrious and ambitious to own a home. He built a nice cottage for his family, cleared and fenced a part of his lot, set coffee, some fruit trees and grape vines, planted corn and potatoes and a garden, but nothing seemed to flourish, and having to work on a plantation to support his family, he decided he was living too far from his work and no prospect of making a living on his lot with his wife and children to help. So after a few years' trial he sold out the only home he ever had and moved back to the plantation.

The next adjoining homestead was an American, who built a small house, cleared all the land and set it with coffee, and a few lemon, lime, fig, orange and peach trees. While the trees were growing, corn, potatoes, and some other truck were planted between the rows of trees, hoping by so doing to pay by the sale of the product at least a part of the expense of cultivating and keeping the weeds down while the trees were coming into bearing. But the corn and truck would not grow; worms, bugs, etc., preventing. The whole homestead was fenced and cypress trees set on one side as a windbreak, and on the other side, along the government road, they were set as an ornament. They have done well, and are ornamental all round the lot. The coffee fruited, and for three years yielded a fair crop, enough to pay for picking and the yearly care of the place; but the price of the coffee was disappointing. The past three years the coffee has not yielded enough to pay for picking, and each of the three years its yield has been less and less, until the coffee has become valueless. So the owner, after a ten years' experience and a direct loss of \$500 in money, has now rented it for the cultivation of cane. The fine, profitable and ornamental home that was aimed at is now a cane field.

The next homestead adjoining the above was also taken by an American farmer, and he proceeded to develop it by clearing and fencing it and setting coffee trees, planting corn, melons and garden truck, the same as the second homestead above referred to had done. But nothing flourished that he planted. His coffee being injured by worms, never yielded enough to pay for picking more than two years, and his labor of setting and caring for it was all lost, and in a short time the coffee failed entirely. The owner, not wishing to risk any more labor or money on the hopeless outlook of cultivating his homestead, rented it to a man to raise chickens.

This renter expected to raise corn for chicken feed. He worked hard preparing the land and planted a few acres. The corn grew and looked well until it commenced to silk, when it was attacked by a small fly, which increased so rapidly that it soon extracted all the virtue out of the stalks and they died. There was no corn. This ended the chicken project on that homestead. The projector lost his year's labor and the rent of the place, which he paid in advance. The owner of this homestead now had the blues. He could not rent it and the labor and money he had wasted on the place convinced him that any further attempt at farming it would be a failure. So he wisely concluded to sell out, which he did, and then took up another homestead some miles away, which he believed was better land, but thus far he has been no more successful than on his first place. The past few years he has wasted both labor and money upon it, with but small returns.

One more reference: An intelligent, ambitious, hard working American farmer with a family secured a homestead near ten years ago. In his mind's eye he saw a pleasant and profitable American home. He was quite sure he could make that fancied home a reality by his labor and the profits of a 20-acre fruit orchard, which he commenced by sending to California for fruit trees, consisting of apple, pear, peach, apricot, orange, lemon and olive of various kinds of each; also coffee, almonds, walnuts, strawberry, blackberry and raspberry, and all kinds of the most improved varieties of garden seeds, including watermelon and muskmelon seed.

The first year he was successful in building a small house, fencing his land, receiving and setting his trees and berry bushes he had ordered. He also received the garden seed, and raised peas, beans, cabbage, beets, carrots, radish, strawberries and other garden truck, and melons enough to supply the neighborhood. His trees made an encouraging growth, and he, being ambitious, did not relish being confined to 20 acres of land, so he bought another homestead near by, and built a nice, roomy residence upon it. He was now quite well fixed, so himself and others thought, having one lot as a coffee grove and fruit orchard and the other for residence, vegetables, berries and general farming. But alas, as theories often lead to serious disappointments, so it did in this case. After the first year melons could not be grown. The yield of the garden and berries lessened yearly, and finally ceased altogether; potatoes and corn never did anything, though often tried. Worms injured the coffee. What grew hardly paid for picking. The trees decreased in value and all were abandoned after the third year's picking. All foreign trees grew, but only the orange and lemon bore fruit, except the Florida peach, one year only. The orange and lemon yielded fruit two years; this year they have no fruit, and are said to be dying. This location is two thousand feet elevation. The homestead has spent several thousand dollars in labor and money trying to make a paying home, tried certainly as long as his means and prudence would justify; so he makes no further effort to cultivate either homestead. After a struggle of ten years his money and high hopes have all fled. He is now working on a plantation some miles from his home. His wife is raising poultry, but having

To lead them on foreign grain purchased at rates not being able to raise any on their two homesteads, it proved not a very profitable business.

This I apply to Hamakua, Hawaii; but I am impressed with the thought that but few homesteaders have been successful on any of these islands, where they aimed only at general farming.

Drought, bugs, worms of various kinds, beetles, weevils, blight, flies, aphids, etc., are the principal enemies to success. There are no winters here to check their increase, and the more food raised for them, the more rapidly they increase.

The low price of coffee and the high price of labor precludes the raising of coffee as a paying crop. So there seems no way to settle these islands in an agricultural sense, when general farming only is relied on for success, while so many enemies exist.

The above may answer the question partially at least as to "Why the farmers of these islands do not supply the fruits, grains and vegetables the people require."

JNO. M. HOKNER.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

Kukui, Hamakua, Hawaii.

March, 16th, 1902.

Editor Advertiser:—I am glad to see that the business men of Honolulu are taking an interest in the coffee industry of these islands, for now we have hopes that something may really be done. But what is mainly wanted is a Coffee Planters' Association, to which all coffee planters should belong, something like the Sugar Planters' Association, who, like the sugar planters, shall make it their business to forward the interests of the coffee industry in every possible way. This association should build central factories, one on each of the islands, to which all the coffee of each island should be sent, so that it may be sorted, cleaned and ground in the most approved and perfect manner, so as to be ready for the market, and kept at a high standard. An agent of this association should be located in New York or San Francisco, who should handle this coffee, and thus avoid middlemen, who generally eat up all the profits. It may take a little time to establish a trade in this way, but when once it is established it would certainly grow. The cost for each central factory need not be very much for a start, and it could be added to as occasion required. Again, if this were done, we would know that the coffee that was put upon market was at right and in good condition—something which we are not always sure of now, and which if not attended to at the start, may eventually work much harm to this industry. The idea of employing a chemist by the government is good, and would be certain to do a great deal toward establishing this industry on a sound basis.

The report that there is a probability of the United States putting a duty on coffee is also good news, and it is to be hoped it really will be done. Should this much needed legislation really take place soon, it would prove the greatest boon that Hawaii has received since annexation, and would save from ruin hundreds of men who have embarked their all in this once promising industry. Many of these men, if not most of them, have had to abandon their coffee, and at a time when it had just arrived at maturity.

The most of these men had worked early and late and surmounted almost impassable difficulties only to find that their efforts had been wasted and their labor in vain. It seems at the present time, and at present prices of coffee, only the very best and most favored coffee plantations are able to pay expenses. And this is greatly to be regretted, for coffee is eminently the poor man's crop; and it can, when worked in conjunction with truck gardening, be started with a very little capital—that is, on a small scale. It is almost unfortunate that with soil and climate unsurpassed, and everything favorable for the cultivation of the coffee tree, the conditions are such, or more strictly speaking, the price of coffee is so low, that it does not pay for picking, pulping, curing and cleaning, to say nothing of cultivating it; and that so much of this land in Hawaii that is unsuited for anything else, should have to be abandoned, particularly as the men who have attempted to reclaim these forests were, as a rule, poor men, and who, as a rule, have nothing left to live upon, is the most unfortunate thing of all. I remain,

Yours truly,
GEORGE OSBORNE.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The American schooner Frank W. Howe was seized yesterday by Marshal Hendry upon a claim of \$10,000 damages and \$1048 wages and short food allowance made by Edward Woods and David Hall, two sailors who claim to have been afflicted with scurvy by reason of such shortage.

The hearing was begun yesterday before Commissioner Gill, and will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

The schooner Howe sailed from New York early in July for Mauritius, the trip occupying ninety-seven days, and from the latter port to Honolulu occupying 110 days. The petitioners allege that they were on a short allowance of food for the whole period, the beef was salty and unfit for eating, and was poorly prepared, that lime juice was not served out regularly, and they failed to receive the quantity of food to which they were entitled. The petition alleges "that instead of coffee or tea they received an indescribable compound which was unfit for use." Though the shortage of provisions was apparent, no additional food was taken on at Mauritius, and the supply of fresh water taken aboard fell short, and they were compelled to drink rain water scooped up from the decks. Further, the complainants allege that as a result of this they became ill and diseased and are now afflicted with a disease which they believe to be scurvy.

BRECKONS A "SAILOR."

There was considerable amusement during the hearing at the mistake made by W. A. Kinney, who appeared in behalf of Captain Atkinson of the

CLARK FAVORS USE OF CUSTOMS FOR FIRE CLAIMS

The agitation for the setting aside of the customs revenues of this port for the use of the local government, in the payment of the amounts advanced during the sanitary fire, has struck a responsive chord at Washington, and the following letter from Senator Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming, shows that there is a good field for work to accomplish that end. The letter is addressed to Mr. J. G. Pratt, who forwarded the letter requesting the interest of the Senator on behalf of the local Wyoming colony, and says:

Regarding the petition you mention in both your letters, I have not as yet seen the same. Whether it was sent to Senator Warren or not, I am unable to state. I personally, however, upon examination and reflection, think I would be in favor of the general government using the customs revenue of the island for the purpose desired and indicated, to wit, to pay, or assist in paying the losses incurred during the suppression of the plague upon the island, and I have little question but that favorable consideration could be had in Congress looking toward that purpose, if there is sufficient such revenue to be of any material assistance. I do not think it exactly just that the territory itself should be called upon to bear the entire burden, inasmuch as the restriction and stamping out of the plague is a matter of national concern and not a distinctly local one.

Mr. Clark is, I think, as far as I am informed, reached here. I hope he will soon call on me on his arrival. I have found out one thing, and that is, that many of the people from Hawaii who are extensively interested in affairs over there in a personal and pecuniary way, when they reach the mainland, seem to have little or no time to come to Washington and make their wants and desires known or to give the information upon which Congress would gladly act. This is true of many of the business men who are interested in the sugar proposition and the development of the island by the means of railways and other projects, and especially those who are interested in the labor question. So far as I know, none of them have been here, with the exception of the resident agent, Mr. Haywood, and possibly one or two others who are spending the winter here, which is a pity, as I am intimately connected with the concern and management of the institutions to which I have referred.

The matter of the governorship of the islands is one that is creating considerable interest here, and at one time it was thought by many that Colonel Parker might be appointed, but at the present writing I doubt if this is done. It may, however, be yet determined that he will be the best man to appoint in case of the resignation, death or otherwise of the present incumbent.

Mr. Carter is here in the city and was here to see the governor, and I suppose his conferences with the President, who I understand expressed a desire to talk over the situation with him, and his further conversations with members of both houses of Congress, will have considerable to do with the settling of the question of the governorship. It is certainly to be hoped that some arrangement can be had by which some sort of harmonious action can be secured in

Howe. United States Attorney Breckons is attorney for the libellants, but the two attorneys had never met. As Mr. Breckons came in and took a seat at the side of Mr. Dunne, Mr. Kinney mistook him for one of the witnesses, and was on his feet in an instant with the remark:

"Excuse me just a moment, but are there any other witnesses in the court room?"

Mr. Dunne turned and looked, then replied, "I don't think so."

"Is this gentleman not a witness," said Mr. Kinney, indicating the new United States Attorney.

"Let me introduce you," said Mr. Dunne, in reply, "Mr. Kinney, Mr. Breckons, the new United States Attorney." Then everyone smiled and the hearing was resumed.

Wm. McCallister, the second mate, was the only witness examined during the afternoon. He told of the amount of provisions taken on board and sent that after the Howe left Mauritius the supply ran short. The men lived wholly upon soup, and rice and curry, baked beans and salt beef. The potatoes gave out within a couple of weeks after leaving port, and the beef was so salty that the men refused to eat it, and they threw their food overboard. He testified that they got all the vinegar they wanted and drank rainwater because they thought it as good as any. Woods and Hall became sick and were unable to work. The men in the forecastle, he said, generally got the leavings from the cabin, and the bread was sometimes three or four days old. The steward was most to blame, according to the mate, though the provisions were not as good as he had been used to.

On cross examination the witness testified that he had been no discrimination between the cabin and the forecastle, and that the same kind of salt beef was served to all alike. The men never complained about the soup. In fact, the trouble appeared to be over the cooking, and the witness said that he had a disagreement with the cook at the beginning of the voyage.

There were two other witnesses to be examined, but the hearing was postponed until interpreters could be secured.

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Philippine Tariff.

Per the Ventura, Collector of Customs Stackable received a notification from the Treasury Department of the passage and enforcement of the Philippine tariff measure.

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DORIC	MAY 8	COPTIC	MAY 10
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PERU	MAY 24	PEKING	MAY 28
COPTIC	JUNE 3	GALIC	JUNE 7
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13
PEKING	JUNE 19	CHINA	JUNE 21
GALIC	JUNE 28	DORIC	JUNE 29
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5	NIPPON MARU	JULY 8
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AGENTS.

A WORD TO THE Y-Y-Y-Y

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Tampoco's Full Cargo.

The Globe Company's freighter Tampoco, which arrived from Seattle on Thursday night, brought a full cargo of general merchandise. She will proceed to Kahului to load sugar for San Francisco, after having discharged her Honolulu freight. The Tampoco left Roche Harbor on March 14, and came to port in two weeks. Among her cargo was 6000 barrels of lime for Theo. H. Davies & Co., and a horse for a local undertaker. It is not probable that the Tampoco will emulate the Eureka's example and go to Anahola, al-

though no definite announcement has yet been made. The Tampoco will start discharging today at Brewer's wharf. Her master is Captain Reed.

In the Toia.

The arrests for Saturday and Sunday included: Joseph Perry, assault and battery on James Silva; Foo Wai, common nuisance; Lehuani, assault and battery on Kamuno (w); Maikini, W. H. Davies & Co., and a horse for a local undertaker. It is not probable that the Tampoco will emulate the Eureka's example and go to Anahola, al-

